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AN ASSORTMENT OF**Hair Barrettes**Just the thing you have been
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HAWAIIAN GROWN

All hay, no stones or rubbish.
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Price.....\$25 a ton
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FRED L. WALDRON - PHONE 12**The Hawaiian Annual**The Statistical and General Reference
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The Recognized Headquarters for
Hawaiiana**Ohio Clothes Cleaning Co.**Gentlemen's Suits cleaned and
pressed, four times per month or \$1.50.
Work guaranteed
HARRISON BUILDING, Beretania Ave.**IS STRIPPING
CANE PROFITABLE?****Planters' Monthly. Just Out.
Puts Question Squarely Up
to the Managers.**

"Does stripping pay?" is the pertinent question asked in a leading article in the Planters' Monthly, just issued, with its review of the sugar industry of Hawaii for September. The article reviews the main points of the stripping and antistripping controversy which has been going on between the plantation managers for the past many months and invites correspondence from practical operators in order that additional light may be shed on the subject.

The Planters' Monthly contains more than the usual amount of up-to-date sugar information and articles of special interest to the plantation man. A review of sugar conditions throughout the world, of crop prospect and estimated consumption, contains much to encourage the Hawaiian producer with a prospect of good prices. Local opinions on the advisability of adding a mechanical department to the planters' experiment station are given, the arguments in favor being that improved harvesting machinery might be evolved at the station, whereas the expense of experimenting is often too heavy to be borne privately. Another of the main articles of the issue is the report made by F. Muir in his search for cane borer parasites.

The question of cane stripping is discussed as follows:

What Saves Pays.
"To evolve labor saving ways, means and devices should be the slogan of the Hawaiian sugar planter. In season and out of season, there should be ever present before every plantation manager, this question:

"What can I do to accomplish a given amount of work with a less number of laborers? Under existing conditions it is more important to reduce the number of laborers required on a plantation than it is to reduce the cost of production of sugar."

"It does no good to reduce the cost of a given operation by a dollar a ton, if the operation requires ten men and there are only five men available to perform the work! Under such circumstances the economy is theoretical only; one that would be achieved if the work could be done; but if the work can not be done at all, owing to lack of laborers, then what becomes of the economy? The situation is like that of the man who would lift the world, if he could get a fulcrum on which to rest his lever."

"Reduction of the cost of production is always and ever to be sought; but the manager who can devise ways or methods of accomplishing with nine men work which now requires ten men, is the man which the present occasion requires."

"It is up to each manager of a plantation to take account of stock of the various operations on his plantation, one at a time, and see if there is not some one of them, which in some way, by some means or other, can not be accomplished with a less number of laborers than are now being used."

"Some managers have been doing this. Why do not all of them?"

"Practical managers of plantations know more about the practical details of managing a plantation than does the editor of the Planters' Monthly; but the latter would like to put up to the managers for consideration, the following propositions and inquiries, and let them, out of the plenitude of their experience, furnish the answers:

"The planters' experiment station has demonstrated by two successive field experiments, that stripping cane is not only an unnecessary expense, but that it is a positive injury to the cane; that unstripped cane weighs more and produces more sugar per ton of cane than stripped cane, so that the cost of stripping is not only a dead loss, but causes an actual reduction in the output of sugar."

"The results of the experiment station have been verified by a number of plantations, both irrigated and non-irrigated, some showing a greater and some a less degree of saving; but none showing any benefit from stripping."

"Stripping is one of the most disagreeable tasks on a plantation, and one of the greatest labor consumers; and yet if we are correctly informed, many of the plantation managers are still stripping cane."

"Pertinent questions to each manager are:

"Are you still stripping your cane? If so, why?"

"If the demonstration of the experiment station and the plantations who have tried nonstripping on a large scale do not convince you, have you tried nonstripping on your own plantation on a commercial scale—not on ten rows in the back yard—but on two hundred acres in the regular course of cultivation? If not, how do you know that you are not wasting, not only the money of your company, but using laborers uselessly, when their services are urgently needed at other work?"

"Is it not time for you to get a hustle on and find out for yourself whether stripping pays or not, instead of going on like the Chinaman, who does a thing because his great-grandfather did the same thing before him?"

"The editor does not presume to make suggestions to practical men. He is simply exercising his legitimate function of asking questions. Among other hopes which he indulges in that some managers may be stirred up enough to talk back. Through discussion, interest is concentrated and progress is achieved."

"Communications pro and con, on this vital problem of 'Stripping vs. Nonstripping' are invited."

**SHINGLE ASKS
SOME QUESTIONS****Portland Business Men Thinking
Over Situation He Has
Pointed Out.**

R. W. Shingle, during a recent visit in Portland, Oregon, asked a number of pertinent questions which have set many Portlanders thinking. The inquiries are summarized in an interview with Mr. Shingle, published in the Portland Telegram, in part as follows:

Portland Has No Share.

"As near as competitors, selling and buying the same goods, quoting prices as low and even lower for what is sold, and paying as high or higher for that bought, yet Portland gets practically none of Hawaii's business. Why? A Honolulu business man asked the question this week. He had no interest in Portland. His trip here was incidental to a visit to the Seattle fair. He saw this city, priced its export commodities, looked at its harbor, and marveled over the fact that Portland does not enter the Hawaiian commercial field. He drew a line, showing that one fleet of 12 to 13 steamships pass this port in their regular run, stopping at San Francisco and Seattle, but never touching Portland except by a one-boat connection, and he asked why this happened. He wanted to know if Portland sought Pacific marine commerce, if local business interests tried to get regular steamship connection, why the Columbian metropolis was not represented in a field he believes will develop much heavier trade in the coming years."

"He was not answered. No one seemed to know any legitimate, satisfying cause to prevent Portland from getting a due share of Hawaiian trade. No one cared to explain why the fleet of the Pacific-Hawaiian steamships sailed past this port without making regular calls, because the business is not offering. It proved a subject which Portlanders seemed anxious to forget. Why, no one cared to explain, and Robert W. Shingle, president of the Waterhouse Trust Company, one of the very largest concerns operating in Hawaii, passed on marveling that a city of Portland's strength and promise should not heed one of the brightest little fields of Pacific commerce."

Business Circuit Complete.

"Further inquiry along the lines of interrogation started by Mr. Shingle revealed the well-known fact that the triangular course made by the American-Hawaiian steamships furnishes a complete circuit of business. From Hawaii the vessels take to Panama and Tehuantepec raw sugar and general Hawaiian products. At the Isthmus they get heavy consignments of Atlantic seaboard freight for San Francisco and Seattle. San Francisco's quota is delivered at that port in passing, when the vessels continue north. Portland gets freight across the Isthmus, but the small cargo is transhipped at San Francisco for this port. At Seattle the Puget Sound Isthmus freight is delivered. At both Seattle and San Francisco the steamships pick up hay, grain, butter, eggs, fruit, lumber and other Pacific Coast products for the Hawaiian market."

"Portland takes as much Atlantic seaboard freight as Seattle. Portland has as much hay, grain, fruit, butter, eggs and other produce to market as either Seattle or San Francisco. Portland is as easy of entry as Seattle. Why didn't the steamship company, when arranging its service, have the business offered to induce it to stop here? Why hasn't something been done since to have it do so? Why has this valuable factor in Pacific traffic been overlooked? There is no Alaska handicap in distance, no special relationships, no long-established channels of trade. Noting all these things, it appears that the Hawaiian business men utterly fail to grasp the Portland reason for not being in the field."

GENEROUS RESPONSE

(Continued from Page One.)
under the captaincy of J. C. Anderson and C. J. Hunn. Their utmost ambition in life for the next ten days will be to corral all the men in the city whose salaries are under \$100 a month and their eloquent powers can cut off."

Attention was called last night to the fact that many of Honolulu's most prominent business men have taken vacations for the sole purpose of working for the association. Attention was also called to the fact that there might well be a sag in the end of the week in receipts, as all those who were preparing to give subscriptions turned them in the first crack out of the box.

A big meeting of the "boys" will be held in the Y. M. C. A. building Saturday night to give new impetus to the movement should it show signs of going stale.

The speakers last night were Dr. E. H. Hand, Paul Super and A. A. Eber. Mr. Eber sole instructed all the workers to report every man they interviewed to their captain, stating whether he refused to contribute, whether he put it off, or whether he just made promises. Everybody will get checked off and no one will escape the notoriety attendant upon the movement.

According to a story, brought from the Far North by the Hudson Bay Company's steamer Adventure, an Eskimo, driven to cannibalism by starvation, killed and ate one of his children. He was attacked by other Eskimos according to the primitive law of the race, but he beat off his assailants and escaped into the icy wilderness. His fate is unknown.

Following satisfactory news of Spanish successes in Morocco, the Cabinet has decided to restore constitutional guarantees and to summon the cortes on October 15.

**On Making Bread**

Bread made with milk will contain one-tenth more nutritive value than if made with water.

The richer the milk and the greater percentage of butter fat it contains, the better will be the bread.

Carnation Milk

(Sterilized)

The amount of butter fat in Carnation Milk is greatly in excess of the usual quantity found in milk. Naturally, when used for bread-making, it gives a richer, sweeter and better-flavored loaf, which is fuller of nutriment, and more easily digested.

Try it for your next baking and prove it yourself.

Milk Bread

Take 1 can Carnation Milk to 3 pints hot water. When lukewarm, add 1 tablespoonful sugar, 1 tablespoonful salt, and 1 cake compressed yeast dissolved in ½ cupful warm water. Use enough flour to make a stiff batter and let rise for 1 hour. Add enough flour to knead well. Cover and let rise till light. Then knead in pans and let rise half as much as before, and bake for 40 to 50 minutes.

HENRY MAY & CO., LTD.

Distributors.

Phones 22 and 92.

**NUUANU WATER
NOT FIT TO DRINK**

(Continued From Page One.)

to supply the entire city with that water, but we can't under present circumstances. I am very sorry to be obliged to turn Nuuanu water into the city mains, but it can't be helped. I don't claim that it is fit to use; it isn't."

Nuuanu Dam Nearly Finished.

"As to the Nuuanu dam, that is going ahead very satisfactorily. There remains only about 20,000 cubic yards of earth to be filled in. When that is in, there will be 250,000 cubic yards of dirt in the earth fill. That's a whole lot of earth, let me tell you. And at the rate of progress made last month, when we put in no less than 19,000 cubic yards, you can see that it won't be long until the fill is completed. The dam is already above what will be the level of the water when it is filled. As soon as the earth fill is completed, we will commence the work of clearing and riprapping, and that will not take long. As the riprapping goes up the water will be let into the reservoir."

Lake Will Form.

Asked as to the chances of the dam's filling, Mr. Campbell expressed entire confidence on that score. "We have lost during the past few months," he said, "enough water to fill the dam once and a half times. That was all from the little freshets, not from big storms. And the dam is intended to hold the storm waters. There will be no trouble about filling the dam, once it is completed."

"There is now about six and a half feet of water in Reservoir No. 4. This is being used for sluicing purposes, the same water being used over and over again. This is possible because the dam is now 2500 feet long and the dirt carrying water that runs in at one end is clarified before it reaches the other. This was not possible when the dam was shorter. Then the water that came out was too slushy and could not be used over."

"We are doing the best we can with the resources at our command. If the people of Honolulu want better water, it's up to them. They can get it if they will put up for it. That's what I've been trying for for considerably more than a year."

Beyond Description.

The communication to The Advertiser, upon which Mr. Campbell based his remarks, came unsigned. Under ordinary circumstances it would not be published for that reason, but is given below to make more clear the conditions referred to. It is as follows:

Editor Advertiser:—Much has been said in these columns regarding the Nuuanu water and yet nothing is being done by those in authority to improve the situation. The water from Nuuanu these last few days was something beyond description. It is certainly a thousand times worse than taro-patch water. Roughly estimating, I think the people using the Nuuanu water are getting two ounces of dirt for every gallon of water between the hours of five and eight in the morning and three to seven at night. In other words, if the Nuuanu water was taken and run into the Waikiki swamps, it will take about fifteen years to fill this place with good mountain soil."

As there is some talk of an extra session of the legislature, it might be well for the government to consider this very imperative need of the people of Honolulu. Those who are being supplied with water from artesian wells, have little or no complaint to make, but the others ought to get together and bring the matter before the proper authorities, and if the government has not the money to give us better water, then it is up to us to form a water company and buy the Puna springs. I understand that millions of gallons a day of pure water is going to waste, the frogs in the taro-patches getting the benefit, and yet we who are paying for our water are getting dirt on the side."

SALE BEGINS MONDAY

The success of the remnant sale last week was beyond expectations. We have the goods and make the prices. Another sale this week will run to

Victoria Lawn, 10-yard pieces; \$2.00 piece; reduced to.....\$1.50 piece
\$1.75 piece; reduced to.....\$1.35 piece
\$1.25 piece; reduced to..... 90c piece
90c piece; reduced to..... 75c piece
75c piece; reduced to..... 60c piece

Persian Lawn, 35c yard; reduced to.....25c yard

20c yard; reduced to.....15c yard

India Linon; 29-inch, 25c yard; reduced to.....17½c yard

20c yard; reduced to.....15c yard

15c yard; reduced to.....12½c yard

India Linon; 40-inch wide; 15c yard; reduced to.....12½c yard

40-inch wide; 12½c yard; reduced to.....10c yard

White Mull; 40-inch wide; 35c yard; reduced to.....25c yard

ENGLISH LONGCLOTH—a superior quality in 12-yard pieces, at \$1.50,

each regular will be offered at \$1.15 a piece this week.

LADIES DRESSING SKIRTS—beautiful material and unusual design,

will be offered at very low prices. Do not overlook the offers we

are making you for this week.

BLOM, THE BARGAIN MAKER, Opposite Catholic Church.

DEIMEL

The underwear for this climate and this season. Superior in every way to the other wear sold and said to be "just as good." Deimel is made from goods patented by Doctor Deimel, the inventor. There is no underwear that will give the same comfort as this. Deimel is sanitary, and it is a positive preventative to colds of every description.

We have all sizes.

M. McInerny, Ltd.

Fort and Merchant Streets.

NEW GOODS! GOOD GOODS!

Handsome Silk Embroidered Screens, Ivory Boxes, Paper Cutters, Cigar Holders.

BAMBOO BASKETS (clothes and paper)

Mats for Diningrooms, Matting Bags and Slippers.

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